REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

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...Bombay Gazette
...overed free.
...Arrear.
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...MALA-
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STEAM
(Limited)
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Passengers,

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Steamers
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...ERCHANTS.

...PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	July 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee	Aug. 2	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	3	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Muscat	5	,, Bushire	19
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bahrein	19
,, Linga	9	,, Linga	23
,, Bushire	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Bahrein	11	,, Muscat	27
,, Mahomerah	13	,, Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commencing on the 29th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9 10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughoutthe World.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. do. .....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

	s. d.		£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,, at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,, at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,, at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	,,	....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,, at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	,,	....	1 5 0
			£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as the m ans of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 17th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,618 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MCKAY, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,765 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. PARISH, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

...o will be received on board after sunset on the day ...sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any ..., the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the ...ice before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

...F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

...Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of blackwood carved furniture, such as tables, chairs, conversation couches, ottoman, a mahogany square piano by C. H. Schroder, whatnots, cheval glasses, double light hanging argand lamps, &c.

At 1 p. m.

An excellent Cow in full milk and Calf.
1 Bay Arab Horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, to close account:—

100 superior second class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A portable Steam Engine, double cylinder of 10 to 12 horse power by the celebrated makers Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Mr. Callidass Mooljee—

3 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of Rs. 1,500 p r Share paid up and nubered 187, 188, and 189.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
VALUABLE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
JOHN CONNON, Esq.,
AND OF THE LATE
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the deceased Gentlemen aforesaid, to Sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of July instant, and the following days, until the whole is completed, commencing at 1 P.M., and closing at 5 P.M. Mr. Connon's Library comprises about 800 books, mostly relating to Law, and Mr. Taylor's about 600 books of General Literature.

Catalogues are ready, and the books are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Khuterialy Lane.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Jaitaram Nauchund, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Luxumibai, widow of Balkrishna Canoba, Atmaram Balkrishna and Ramchunder Balkrishna, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of June 1873.

All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khuterialy Lane, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 14, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, admeasuring 294 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Khuterialy Lane, on the west by the ...t of Framjee Cawasjee, on the north by the house of Shreekrishna Rampee, and on the south by the property of Ramchunder Trimbuck.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, Esq., viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 3302 square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the 3 messuages, dwelling-houses or bungalows, and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Public Road, leading from the Town to the Light House, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and the messuages and bungalows are assessed under Nos. 31, 32 and 33, and bounded on the east by the Public Road above described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property of Cosmo Joseph De Souza, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah. These premises have been leased to Mr. P. Byramjee, at a monthly rental of Rupees 225, and are occupied by him and his sub-tenants Mr. Vegal and Mr. Mackenzie

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the title-deed and plan, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL, belonging to the Estate of the late Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahmed.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Hajee Noor Mahomed, the son of the abovenamed deceased (who has been authorised by Mr. W. E. Hart, the Commissioner appointed by the Court, with the consent of all the parties interested in the above Estate to sell the property belonging to the Estate, and in his possession) the undermentioned moveable property belonging to above Estate, viz.:—

Furniture consisting of Cupboards, Bedstead, Chests, Tables Chairs, Plated and Glass articles and Wearing Apparel, consisting of Silk Abba Gagras and Trousers with borders, gold-embroidered, Silk Scarfs, Cashmere Shawls, Silk Benares Shawls, Cooking Utensils &c., &c,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES CONSISTING OF LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 4 P.M. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Fazulla Cassumbhoy, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, deceased, viz:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 15,266 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26 to 29 and 29-29 with the messuages, tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, formerly and now in the occupation of Thomas Fisher Punnett, Esq., and R. L. Crawford, Esq. (the first named Gentleman has since vacated and the bungalow is now in another Gentleman's occupation) which said piece of land, messuages, and hereditament, are situated on the south side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the East and South by public passages, on the North-west by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road, and on the North by property lately belonging to Narrayen Dinanath, deceased.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 13,123 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140 to 148 for Pension and Tax and No. 77 for ground rent and under Survey Nos. 31, 30, and 9-20, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 128, formerly and now in the occupation of R. V. Reid, Esq., which said piece of land, messuage and hereditaments are situated on the north side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Martund Bapoo Josey, on the West partly by property belonging to Jewanjee Battlewalla, and partly by property belonging to A. D. Sassoon, on the North by vacant ground, and on the South by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON and LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH —Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, CALLED UP, OF WHICH THE TWO REMAINING CALLS OF Rs. 125 EACH WILL BE PAYABLE ON 1ST OCTOBER AND 1ST JANUARY NEXT RESPECTIVELY.

DIRECTORS.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
H. R. CORMACK Esq., (of Messrs. Charles Forbes & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT' Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THIRTEENTH REPORT.

THE Directors beg to submit the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last. They have been audited as usual.

The expenditure of Government in mitigation of the Famine, which has unhappily occurred on the other side of India, necessitated the reduction of the Treasury balance almost to a minimum, and thus contracted the Bank's lending power. The drain commenced just as the busy season was approaching, and required decided action on the part of the Directors. The Bank's rates of interest were steadily raised until the charge for demand loans secured by Government promissory notes stood at 11 per cent., at which it was maintained for some time.

Although the period has been of an exceptionally trying character, the Directors are pleased to say that neither in mercantile circles nor in the native bazaar has any difficulty arisen.

The Bank has made a loss of about Rs. 6,000, and the amount has been written off.

The Profit and Loss statement shows a net gain for the six months of Rs. 5,37,876-7-1. To this has to be added Rs. 1,85,176-6-8, the balance of the previous half-year, making a sum of Rs. 7,23,052-13-9 available for division, and the Directors recommend its apportionment in the following manner:—

A transfer to the Reserved Fund of	Rs. 2,50,000	0 0
(thus increasing it to more than 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital.)		
The declaration of a Dividend for the past six months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will absorb	,, 4,08,926	4 0
A transfer in reduction of cost of premises, &c., of	,, 20,000	0 0
A transfer to bad and doubtful debts of	,, 10,000	0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	,, 34,146	9 9
	Rs. 7,28,052	13 9

The Directors have opened a Branch of the Bank at Julgaum, and they ask the shareholders' confirmation of the step.

The Directors are sorry to say that, notwithstanding the directions given by the Secretary of State to the Government of India to make the withdrawal of the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal a condition of the new arrangements with the Presidency Bank of Bengal, no visible progress has been made towards that end. The question, too, of the new Charter for the Presidency Banks seems to be held in abeyance, and the Directors, by the wish of the Government of India, have agreed to continue to transact the business of Government on the same terms as hitherto subject to 3 month's notice. The Directors, however, confidently anticipate that, when the pressure and anxiety caused by the Famine shall have passed Government will promptly and finally dispose of the matter.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Walter Lang, and Captain G. F. Henry, on leaving Bombay, resigned their seats at the Board. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. R. V. Reid, Mr. H. R. Cormack, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik have joined the Board at the invitation of the Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders in terms of Clause 70 of the Articles of Association.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Mr. E. D. Sassoon retire from office and are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1874.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

For the Half-year ended 30th June 1874.

BOMBAY, 13th July 1874.

To W. FRASER, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer,
New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,

We have now the pleasure to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1874.

We have duly examined the General Ledger, the Stock Ledgers, the Security Ledgers, and the Branches Ledger. The balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and the returns made by the several Branches.

We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay, and found them to agree with the figures given in the Balance Sheet. The value of Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank is correctly stated.

We have carefully examined the Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in the possession of the Bank against fixed Loans and Cash Credits, and have found them in order on comparing them with the Register.

The Abstract of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the period under report.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE 1874.

Dr.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital—			
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up		50,00,000 0 0	
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which received to account of 1st Call of Rs. 100 per share ...		10,00,000 0 0	
2nd Call of Rs. 125 per Share ...		12,34,500 0 0	
			72,34,500 0 0
Payments to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per Share, due 1st July 1874			28,75 0 0
Reserve Fund			13,00,000 0 0
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...			81,01,866 15 11
Fixed do. do. do. ...			11,50,733 2 19
Government do. Treasury General Balance...			69,51,072 5 11
do. do. Branches ...			29,97,326 7 1
Bank Post Bills Outstanding			25,495 5 4
Other Liabilities			3,92,099 6 7
Balance of Profit and Loss Account ...			7,25,052 13 9
			Rs. 2,85,05,751 9 5

Cr.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities ...		.....	34,43,396 8 4
Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandise		.....	18,29,535 15 5
Cash Credits do.		.....	3,31,047 3 8
Overdrawn Current Accounts ...		.....	12,889 11 2
Bills discounted and purchased ...		.....	1,04,69,103 2 10
Balances with Agents and Correspondents		.....	6,05,648 5 11
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture thereat at cost price,	Rs. 4,50,000	0 0	
Do. do. at Oomrawuttee at cost price. ,,	5,854	0 0	
Do. do. Ahmedabad ... ,,	9,150	13 8	
Do. do. Compta. ,,	5,020	10 6	
	Rs. 4,70,025	8 2	
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price ... ,,	35,637	10 8	
		5,05,663	2 13
Less written off		95,000	0 0
			4,10,663 2 10
Stamps		.....	3,275 5 5
Stationery value on hand		.....	1,900 0 0
Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities, also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange		.....	23,462 9 11
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches ...		.....	1,12,82,818 8 4
			Rs. 2,85,05,751 9 5

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE, 1874.

Dr.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office ...	...	75,227 2 4	
Auditors' Fees	...	1,00 0 0	
Directors' Fees	...	8,370 0 0	
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance ...		4,117 4 0	
Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie ...		18,218 7 11	
			1,06,932 14 3
Salaries at Branches ...	...	67,176 6 8	
Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie		19,389 8 9	
			86,565 15 5
Brokerage Account		.....	1,449 6 0
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches		.....	40,453 2 7
Amount carried to Credit of Stationery Account		.....	2,351 1 8
Net Profit to 30th June 1874		.....	5,37,876 7 1
		Rs.	7,75,819 15 0

Cr.		Rs. a. p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches		1,81,050 2 2
Exchange Do. do.		4 20,881 11 3
Commission Do. do.		73,468 15 9
Discount Do. do.		47,755 5 1
Interest on Government Securities		49,9.2 8 4
Profit on Bullion operations		2,861 4 5
	Rs.	7,75,819 15 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1874.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1873.	1,50,000 0 0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account ...	7,23,052 13 9
Rs.	8,73,052 13 9

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January 1874.	3,35,176 6 8
,, Net profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1874	5,37,876 7 1
Rs.	8,73,052 13 9

Examined and found correct,
SAMUEL W. READ,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE } Auditors.
E. & O. E.
Bombay, 13th January 1874.

W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
H. R. CORMACK,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ALPS, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Alps.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH LAWYERS and BANKERS versus THE REST will be played THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—VERBAL OFFERS will be received at the Grand Arsenal, at 12 o'cl ck noo, precisely, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, for the supply of 10 cubic feet TIMBER BABOOL in the LOGS, and 240 sup. feet TIMBER CULLUM in the PLANK 2½" &c, &c.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance, In charge Grand Arsenal.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 15th July 1874.

CAUTION.—The GUNJA KULLIANPUSA, of 145½ T. ns, No. 3,851, TINDAL JOSAB ABHANI, who is known as owner the reof. Her license is registered in the name of JOOMA JOSAB. The said Gunja has been mortgaged with Shah Khetsey Gungeeh by her owners Josab Abhani, Hossain Josabani, and Jooma Josabani since the Samvat year 1927. Public are hereby warned against dealing with her. Who e er that may advance money, purchase her, or in any other way deals with the said Gunja, will do so at his own risk.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account up to 30th ultimo.
2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund, and to declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the election of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. R. V. Reid, Mr. H. R. Cormack, and Mr. Kessowji e Naik, as Directors of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Mr. E. D. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To sanction the opening of a Branch at Julgaum.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be HELD in the Municipal Office s on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following Business:—

1. Government Resolution, No. 1610, dated 9th June 1874, (General Department) on the subject of the Government Contribution towards the cost of the Police of the City of Bombay.
2. The Chairman of the Town Council will ask for sanction to the additional grants made by the Council during the past quarter, amounting to Rs. 1,28,419 3 4.
3. Report of the Health Officer for quarter ending 31st March 1874.
4. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Mr. Sounderdass Mooljee of 1½ square yards on ground on the Parell Road. Distrito the sale to Mr. Mahomed Ali Begar of 24-11 square yards of ground in front of his house in the Rampart Row, East.
5. List of payments from 1st April 1874 to 30th June on account of liabilities of 1873.

Notice of Motion.

John Macfarlane, Esquire, will propose,—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make arrangements for having Malabar Hill and Breach Candy served by Municipal Halalcores."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 27½ per whole Share, and Rs. 68 per Quarter Share, out of the profits realised by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1874 will be payable to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th INSTANT, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May 1874.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, Esq., and H. R. Cormack, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4.—To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of 35,438 square yards for the term of 99 years from the 1st June last, renewable, at the Annual Rent of Rs. 3,600, and a Lease of 60,000 square yards to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., for the term of 99 years, at a Rent of Rs. 6,00 per annum.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—FIFTH LIST.

The following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been received by the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), towards the abovementioned Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	1,20,618	15 4
Subscriptions through the Deputy Collr., Kaladgi.		552	11 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened, dull, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales; but spot prices have undergone no alteration. Arrivals apparently are easier, Fair Dhollera, May shipment, Canal, being given at 5⅞d. as against the previous day's quotation of 5¾d. for Cape shipment. This morning's market again opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 14,000, the day's receipts at the American Ports being 1,000 against 1,600 and the exports to Great Britain 3,000 against 5,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands in New York have declined ⅛c. and "futures" are also ⅛ to ¼ c. per lb. lower.

Piece Goods in Manchester are nominally unchanged in value, but the demand is said to be limited to actual wants, and for any extent of business something lower than current quotations could probably be done. Such a state of affairs co-existent with the enormous ready stocks in Liverpool can scarcely fail to induce further depression in cotton. The only chance of higher prices seems to rest now with the possibility of a short crop in America, but from private sources we learn that the weather accounts still continue very favourable, and it would therefore be an undue assumption to calculate on anything under a four million yield until something more certain is known. There will of course be the usual difference of opinion on the subject, the estimates by the mail arrived to-day showing discrepancies of 500,000 bales, but even the uncertainty should be sufficient to induce great caution. The General Produce Markets seem quiet, Coffee being reported dull and drooping at a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Money is said to be easy, and this morning's stock quotations confirm it, Consols being quoted at 92¾, an advance of ¼, and French Rentes at 98, an advance of ½. Bar Silver has declined to 58½d. per ounce.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning weak at yesterday's figures, but on receipt of the Calcutta telegrams quoting Bank Bills there at 1s. 10¼d. rates here gave way quite a half per cent., and we now quote 6 months' sight bills as follows:—Banks 1s. 10 5/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 7/16d.; Documents 1s. 10¼d. per rupee. The allotments of Council drafts takes place in London to-day, and on the result Exchange here will doubtless in a great measure be guided; at the same time it must be a borne in mind that not only the extent, but the value, of our exports is decreasing daily, with little prospect of any alteration for some time to come, while next fortnight sees the commencement of the increased Council drawings. On Calcutta we have not heard of any operations of importance, and rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been in most active request at hardening values, and there are buyers but no sellers at the following figures:—Fours Rs 104⅜, Fours and a half Rs 105⅝; Fives and a half Rs 110⅜. In Calcutta the demand is even more active than here, Fours there being quoted at Rs. 104¾.

The SHARE MARKET is very firm. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ½ per cent., Land shares are steady, but Spinning Companies are in less favour than they were, and the prices are lower all round.

COTTON shows no material alteration to day, purchases having again been confined to a few insignificant lots. The day's receipts are only 165 bales, making up 2,232 for the five days.

FREIGHTS by steam are very dull at £2-1-3 to £2-2 6. Sailing ships comparatively steady at £2-12-6 to £2-13-9.

In PIECE GOODS any change is in favour of buyers. Some considerable clearances of Madapollams have been made to-day at lower prices. In other articles of Import there is nothing whatever doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	787½
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	507½
4,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	220
41,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	403 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
1,900	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

625	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,620
900	2,500	all	175p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,000
875	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
200	1,000	all	12½ p.c.	Bombay United	1,060
1,500	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
2,500	5,000	all	50p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,770
1,500	1,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,355
750	1,000	all	0 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,655
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,200
550	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	⅞	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
700	2,500	all	3 0	Oriental	4,300
600	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal	2,200
500	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	10p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	1500
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	950
300	500	all	90 p.s	Do New	225
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
800	1,200	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,500
250	9,000	all	400ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 ps.	Fort Press Co	4,100
350	2,000	2,00	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	950
3 5	1,000	all	150 p.c.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	550
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	850	750	135 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,625
1 0	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	1,000	all	80 per	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,400
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	150
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,185
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	280

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	10 6 9 1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,480
1,000	250	all	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	200	18 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,250	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	12 ps.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	29
..5	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Virgoa Patent Slip Co	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	...	...	Bank of Calcutta	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th July 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,293	0	0
Merchandise	23,170	0	0
Earth Trains	...		
Electric Telegraph	477	0	0
Total Rs.	56,940	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles.

Coaching	28,012	0	0
Merchandise	15,782	0	0
Earth Trains	...		
Electric Telegraph	337	0	0
Total Rs.	44,131	0	0
Increase Rs.	12,809	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP KNIGHT COMPANION, 1,426 tons, Captain Jacob Ranch, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (April 7th) with a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. YORKSHIRE arrived in Madras roads from Calcutta on Sunday morning and left at noon the following day for London with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Mrs. H. F. Clive, Mrs. Coombe, Mrs. Cleary and one child.

THE S.S. MURIEL, 761 tons, Captain John Cowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 14th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Coulson, Mr. Spalding, and Mr. Pengree.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following cargo:—1box gold, 8 boxes specie, 1 box cigars, 6 cases beads, 2 cases books, and 314 packages merchandise.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. PANANG, 475 tons, Captain James Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bushire.—Revd. M. Gochen. For Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dasai, and Mr. R. E. Campbell and servant. For different ports.—Nineteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (March 26th) calling at London, Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. R.A. Prideaux and five children and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Subapathy's ayah and three servants, Captain and Mrs. J Philips and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wallinger, three children and ayah, Mr. J. W. Ruddoch, Mr. W. R. Grove, and one native servant. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Nicol and Co.

THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH STEAMER.—The "Gibraltar Chronicle" of June 15 announces that the labour of salvage at the wreck of the steamship Queen Elizabeth, from Calcutta, stranded at Calaparra, on the Spanish coast, near Cabrita Point, had been successfully completed under tolerably favourable auspices of wind and weather, and gives the following as the results:—"From the 24th of March to the 13th May, sixty lighters, representing a total of 4,080 tons, were despatched to the wreck, bringing away about 2,250 tons of property, the principal items of which were—2,194 chests of indigo and shellac, 1,300 chests of tea, 87 bags of india-rubber, 248 bales of cotton, 17 bales of tobacco, 2,916 bags of wheat, 162 bales of jute, besides a large quantity loose, and about 50,000 hides. The ship's chains and anchors, patent windlass, three steam winches, donkey boiler, water tanks, and other materials which could be recovered were also picked up and brought to Gibraltar."

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Knight Companion.	Ranch	Liverpool, April 7.
15	Muriel (s)	Cowell	Liverpool, June 14.
	Golconda s)	Fentim n	Suez, July 3
	Alps (s)	Drakeford	Liverpool, June 16.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Penang (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Moultan for Aden, Suez, &c.
Ship Boldon, for Liverpool.
Ship Electra, for Calcutta.
Steamer Embichope, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

10	Bassein (s)	Ewin	Rangoon, July 6.
	Peshawur (s)	White	Southampton, May 28.
	Kate Gregory	Hansen	Moulmein, June 17.
	Annie	Smith	Moulmein, July 1.

July. DEPARTURES.

10	Burmah (s)	.....	.....
	Hippogriffe	.....	.....
	Catch Merchant	.....	.....
	Chinsurah	.....	.....
11	Agra (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

13	Craigforth (s)	.....	Colombo.
	John Byers	.....	Bimlipatam.
	Khimjee Oodowjee	.....	London.
	Lansdown	.....	Coast.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May 25 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Peim.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Rice, from Sea.
1 Maratha, ss, Turner, from Liverpool.
7 Daphne, H. M.'s S., Foot, from Maculla.
7 Kenilworth, ship, Mitchenson, from Liverpool.
19 Jane Avery, Bq., Dodds, from Newcastle.
21 Coromandel, ss, Mahy, from Cardiff.
30 Rimania, ship, Fenwick, from Cardiff.
July 1 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Southampton.
2 Volta sch. s ft., Silour, from Cherbourg.
3 Sindh, ss, Rapat l, from Marseilles.
3 Regean, ss, Stewart, from Bussorah.
3 Eastern Isle, ss, Poole, from Glasgow.
4 Muzeppa, ss, Harvey, from Madras.
4 Holland, ss, Sprenkel Burkelback, from Southampton.
4 Wm. Mackinon, ss, Van Emmenick, from Batavia.
4 Mesopotamia, ss Phillips, from Bussorah.
5 Richmond, ss, Young, from Calcutta.
5 Golden City, ship, John Owens, from Liverpool.
6 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
6 West Stanley, ss, Hynes, from Bombay.
6 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Shanghai.
6 Godavary, ss, Mortimer, from Mauritius.
7 Ava, ss, Feureas, from Shanghai.

July. DEPARTURES.

1 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Bombay.
3 Volta, sch. sft., Silour, to China.
3 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to China.
4 Regean, ss, Stewart, to London.
4 Marathon, ship, Turner, to San Francisco.
4 Coromandel, ss, Mahy, to Kurrachee.
4 Kenilworth, ship, Mithenson, to Moulmain.
5 Eastern Isles, ss, Poole, to Singapore.
5 Holland, ss, Sprenkel Burkelback, to Batavia.
5 Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, to London.
6 Muzeppa, ss, Harvey, to London.
6 Wm. Mackinon, ss, Van Emmerick, to Amsterdam.
6 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Suez.
6 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Suez.
7 Jane Avery, Bq., Dodds, to Bombay.
7 Richmond, ss, Young, to Trieste.
7 West Stanley, ss, Hynes, to Liverpool.
8 Ava, ss, Fleureas, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Stepney.
Kwang Tung, B. M., Peron.
Deerhound, ss, Roe.
Daphne, H. M.'s, Foot.
Romania, ship, Fenwick.
Gold n City, ship, John Owen.
Godavary, ss, Mortimorel.

DAILY IMPORTS—15TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s, 3 cases boots, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
Hindustan s, 1 case stationery, Ebram Hajee Huseon.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glanceuse, 50 cases brandy, Planque, Vinay and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

George Gilroy, 720 bags linseed, Rail Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Sorabjee Dorabjee and Co.
Aztec, 2500 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khuttow and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.
Palestine s, 1000 bales cotton, Dayalsdoy Cullianjee and Co; 98 bales cotton, Hemraj Prajjee; 2 bales cotton, Tricumjee Lowjee.
Caledonian s, 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 86 bales cotton, Henjee Nagsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Narrondass Chuttoo Bhoo; 58 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 50 bales cotton, Luckamsee Admundjee; 52 bales cotton, Mooljee Lohadhur; 175 bales cotton, Coorjee Mowjee and Co; 1,300 bags wheat, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co; 50 bales wool, Nebraz Natoondass; 156 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadhowjee; 90 bales cotton, Roochendass Gooldass; 88 cases hingds, Kurrimbhoy Heerjee.
Yeddo s, 1,000 bags linseed, Soondordass Mooljee; 1,100 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.; 900 bales wool, Damoder Monjee; 132 bales cotton, Gordhundass Morarjee; 9 bales cotton, Mathooradass Chapsee; 41 bales cotton, Cullianjee Mudonjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsey Jaitha; 39 bales cotton, Soondorjee Kessowjee; 70 bales cotton, Vurdhomon Takersey; 214 bales cotton, Bhumco Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 18 cases mother o'pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassun; 31 cases mother o'pearl shells, Gooculdass Hurjeevan; 6 cases mother o'pearl shells and 4 cases beerabole, Joomabhoy Laljee; 19 bales hides, Abdoolrayman Ameej; 7 bales hides, Abdoola Suckoorbhoy; 12 bales hides and skins, Rytoola Goolam Mahomed; 27 boxes blood-stone, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed & bundles fishmaws, Rahimoobhoy Alladinbhoy S cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 570 bags myrabolams, Ralli Brothers 6 cases chundroo, Currimbhoy Hussanbhoy; 212 pieces E. teeth, Nensoobhoy Gangjee; 2 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 69 pieces E. teeth Mamed Adomjee; 30 cases cardamoms, Mooljee Lillabdhur; 179 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckoorbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moultan s, 500 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moultan s, 200 bales cotton, P. and O Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Russia, 15th July, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.
Via Turkey, 14th July, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 35 minutes.
Via Suez, 15th July, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th July, 11-51 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 58 minutes.
Via Turkey, 14th July, 2-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 hours 3 minutes.
Via Suez, 15th July, 10-27 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 15th July, 4 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 24 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 15th July, 3-40 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th July is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 29	0 10
,, Galle	0 53	0 52
,, Kurrachee	0 35	0 8
,, Madras	0 19	0 4

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 15th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 79, rainfall 3 inches 20 cents.
CARWAR, 15th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29-97, rainfall 3 inches 98 cents.
MANGALORE, 15th July, 10-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind east to south, maximum 74, minimum 71, wet bulb 73, barometer 29-80, rainfall 2 inches 24 cents.
TUTICORIN, 15th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north easterly, thermometer 84, barometer 29-75.
VIZAGOLA 15th July, 4-51 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind mild, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 inches 27 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS from Aldershot, Dublin, Chatham, and other military centres state that the report of the Royal Commission on Army Grievances has given general disappointment and dissatisfaction. The alleged grievances being distinctly acknowledged and the injustice of Lord Cardwell's Act fully established, it is urged, more acceptable recommendations might have been expected. Colonel Anson will, it is understood, as soon as his health will permit, again take up the question. Colonel Anson will also, it is rumoured, receive from the hands of his brother officers a testimonial in recognition of his zeal and talent.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK has given notice in the House of Commons that he will, on an early day, call attention to pages 11 and 12 of the report of the Royal Commission on Army Officers' Memorials; and move with reference thereto, "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that in framing any Royal warrant or regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commission on Army Officers' Memorials, it may be provided that any officer who entered the army prior to the 1st day of November 1874, shall be permitted to bequeath by will to his legal representative such sum as, under the recommendations of that Commission, he would, by length of service or other wise, be entitled to receive on retiring- such bequest to take effect only at his death under the circumstances already provided for by Clauses 1,045, 1,046, 1,069, and 1,070 of the Royal Warrant of the 27th day of September, 1870—viz. in the case of his being killed in action, or dying within six months of wounds received in action, or dying within six months of disease contracted by exposure on service in the field." Lord Claud John Hamilton will move on Tuesday, the 7th of July, "that, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient that the country should have a pecuniary interest in the death of its military officers."

ARRIVAL—July 14.

Philips, Captain, Poona Horse, from leave, from England.
Prideaux, Captain, Bombay Infantry, from leave, from England.
JULY 15
Grant, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.

HIGH COURT.—16TH JULY.

[Appeals before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jeeva Kissoredas v The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.
542-70—Jefferson and Payne—Joiraz Peerbhoy and another v Eldon Stewart Cairy—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

535-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Luckhumsey Govindjee and others v the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Sazulla Khaclani v Purmanundas Mutheeradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
143-73—Prescot and Winter—Tooleydas Savukram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
404-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Bomanjee Cawasjee v Hurypursad Summookram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
327-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata v The Secretary of State, &c.,—Mr Hearn.
405-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Balcrusna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.
242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vuscenjee Purshotum—Shamroo Pandoorung.
452-73—Hearn and Cleveland—The China Merchants Insurance Company &c. v The Bombay Native Insurance Company &c.
649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee and others—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Biascheck v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Esa bin Khalifa and others—Macfarlane and Skepsey.
153-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunpujjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soondorjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Junardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munoredas Gurdhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
760-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai widow—Crawford and Bovey.
403-73—Mr. Fletcher—Cassiram Urjan v Khoda Dewart and others—In person.
788-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ebrahim Mahasin Rajab v Abdool Rahimon bin Abji—Crawford and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

For examination of one witness only.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lullookhey v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

268-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Tricumjee Mooljee and others v Khurseejee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Part heard.
154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and others v Vussoojee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lullookhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
269-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonsey Damjee and others v Khurseejee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premjee Cookerda v Gooculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonji Nowroji Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Bovey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemji Ramji—G. J. Mody.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Tatta Dejee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhowundas Jugjivundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Premchund Roychund Macfarlane and Skipsey.
369-73—M. H. Khan—Narayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dunnanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—July 8th, at 10, Wood Street, the wife of J. D. F. Harvey, Esq., of a daughter.
KELLY—July 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. F. Kelly, Esq., E. I. Railway, of a son.
PEPPE—July 9th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, the wife of T. F. Peppe, of a daughter.
SALE-HILL—July 9th, at Dhurumsala, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut-Col. R. Sale-Hill, 1st Goorkhas L. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GANTZER—July 11th, at Calcutta, David, the eldest son of Mr. D. A. Gantzer, of the P. W. D., aged 15 years, 11 months, 2 days
LAMONT—July 7th, at Culloor Estate, Vithry South Wynaad, Andrew Lamont of Braemar Aberdeenshire, in his 37th year.
MURRAY—July 9th, at Nynee Tal, N. W. P. of Paralysis, Thomas Murray, Senior, of Chatton, near Aniwick, County Northumberland, England, aged 76 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

THE shareholders in the New Bank of Bombay may be congratulated on the profitable character of the past half year's operations, as shown by the Directors' report which we publish in another column. The leading features, as noticed in our "Commercial" report two days ago, are,—a net profit on the six months' working of Rs. 5,37,876.7-1, which, added to the balance carried forward from the previous half year of Rs. 1,83,176.6-8, gives Rs. 7,23,052-13-9 at the credit of Profit and Loss on 30th June. Of this amount the Directors propose apportioning 2½ lacs to the Reserved Fund, which will then stand at [illegible] lacs, or 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital, [illegible] dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. [illegible] will absorb Rs. 4,08,906-4; [illegible] 20,000 in reduction of cost [illegible] and a transfer of Rs. 10,000 to [illegible]its, leaving a balance of [illegible] carried to the next half only mentioned some of the responsibilities Stewart apparently acquiesced and dismissed year's account. The losses made through bad debts only amount to Rs. 6,000, which speaks well for the careful character of the management and the attention paid to the interests of the shareholders, but we question whether the commercial public generally consider they have been equally well-treated, during a period which the Directors describe as having been "of an exceptionally trying character." Government requirements on famine account induced a heavy drain of specie from the Bank coffers, and considerable financial pressure was caused thereby for the first three or four months of the year, but amongst mercantile men a very general opinion was expressed throughout, that the pressure was mainly the result of the Bank's system of dealing with the Government balance, keeping an unduly large proportion of it locked up in Government Paper at interest, instead of having it available in cash. Certain it is, that the crisis, such as it was, was restricted to the Presidency and Exchange Banks and owed nothing of its origin to regular trade, so that the Directors have no call to felicitate themselves on avoiding loss from that cause. Latterly, too, the policy adopted by the management in maintaining their official rates of discount at one or two per cent. over the level of the open market, and in so much tending to maintain unduly dear money, has led to considerable criticism. Possibly the result has added slightly to the profits of the shareholders for the time being, but the Bank to a certain extent is a public institution, being entrusted with a large amount of public money from which a considerable portion of its profits is derived, and the trading community generally have therefore every right to claim in return a first consideration for their interests.

The general working of the Bank in other respects is deserving of all praise; from the commencement—seven years ago—its course has been steadily onwards, and with the increased capital now becoming available the Directors will doubtless see their way to giving further legitimate facilities to the trade of the Presidency in the way of up-country branches, &c. That the Bank of Bengal should still have a branch here is a scandal to the Government of India; either its immediate removal should be insisted upon, or the Bank of Bombay should be permitted to open on the same basis in Calcutta.

WE have recently heard a great deal about private rights of property in military cantonments in India, and the subject has been also well ventilated of late in Law Courts and in the Press; but still no very satisfactory result has been achieved. It is quite right that rules and regulations should exist and should have the force of law in military stations, but it is equally right that the provisions of any Cantonment Act should be so carefully drawn that while the public health, safety, and convenience of officers and men are regarded and secured, yet no hardship is allowed to fall on persons who own property within limits governed by the stringent rules of which we speak. In former days Government encouraged persons to build houses in cantonments for the use of officers, and the price of such bungalows if sold, or the amount chargeable as rent if let, was fixed by a military committee. We believe this is still so, but that committees forget to take into consideration when making a valuation the altered state of the house market. Wood and bricks are much dearer now than formerly, and labour is twice as valuable; consequently, house-owners have to pay very much more for repairs than they formerly did. Property is, therefore, more valuable in camps now than it was, and the result is that to force a landlord to sell or rent his house at the sum fixed by a committee often-times amounts to a confiscation of just rights. The persons who appraise the property, however honourable, are yet men whose interest it is that rents should be kept low, and it is therefore hardly fair to make them the judges of a question the ruling in which may affect them personally some day as it certainly does their class now. We think the arrangements for housing officers at out-stations are bad, and we should like to see Government take the matter into its own hands by purchasing out the present landlords at an equitable valuation. Under the present system Government impress house-owners to submit to rules and laws that appertain more to soldiers than civilians, and there is practically no appeal against decisions uttered by commanding officers of military stations. The Government say to the owner of a house in a camp, Your predecessors were allowed to build under certain conditions, they were favourable to him fifty years ago, and you must still be bound by those terms, although the times have changed and you may suffer in pocket now.

This may be law, but it is not equity, for the conditions and the claims connected with letting a house now are not the same as formerly. In those days regiments were not broken up as much as now. There were more officers with regiments, and the reliefs of corps did not come round so fast as now. In those days a three years' lease was usual, but now a monthly tenancy is the usual custom, as regiments are not certain to remain stationary as formerly. The result is that landlords often only let for six months out of the year, while they must keep their houses in repair for the whole of the twelve. Government are large gainers by getting private persons to keep up houses for the habitation of officers, and liberality should therefore be exercised. Were Government to keep up public quarters for all its officers the country would have a large bill ann

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LONDON, 14TH JULY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.

In the Manchester market to-day the demand has been limited to actual wants, and prices were barely supported.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1¾d.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	97½

Money easy.

The s.s. Timsah has passed through the Suez Canal.

Arrival—Arbitrator.

MR. JULES SCHAUMBURG, artist, has been gazetted to the Geological Survey of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

THE rule that an army schoolmaster, when promoted to be sub-inspector of army schools, is to be allowed £100 in aid of his outfit, has been declared applicable to India.

MR. NUTHALL, Superintendent of Government Kheddahs, will shortly proceed to the Garo and Khasi hills for the purpose of inspecting the country, and making the necessary arrangements for establishing a Government Kheddah in those hills.

OUR advertisement columns contain the fifth list of subscriptions in this Presidency for the Eastern India Famine Relief Fund; the sum of Rs. 1,05,000 has already been sent to Calcutta and Rs. 15,000 to Allahabad. The total subscriptions up to date amount to Rs. 1,28,419-3-4.

THE following notification appears in the *London Gazette* of June 26:—India Office, June 24, 1874. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Gibbs, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Member of Council at the Presidency of Bombay, vice Mr. Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.

GOVERNMENT being opposed to the purchase of pensions, it has been decided that in future it will be necessary to apply to the Government of India before the commutation of any heritable and transferable pension can be sanctioned. This rule does not affect the commutation of ordinary life-pensions.

A CONTEMPORARY hears on good authority that there is no foundation whatever for the report lately current that Sir Frederick Currie and Sir George Clerk intend to retire from the India Council. The combination of circum- Council to resign his appointment must, the writer thinks, be of very rare occurrence.

COLONEL WYNDHAM informs the *Englishman* that his Agent in Milan has engaged the greater part of the Opera Company to be brought to Calcutta in the coming season. Colonel Wyndham has, he says, telegraphed to his Agent to send out by wire the names of the principal *artistes*, and an answer should be received in a day or so.

REFERRING to the movement initiated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with respect to the acceleration of the mail service which resulted in the meeting of yesterday for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to the Home Government, the *Englishman* says—"We would suggest that Calcutta might strengthen the hands of the Bombay Memorialists by also holding a public meeting."

A BERLIN telegram to the *Post* says that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs prevailing in Khiva several of the scientific men who had engaged to join the Russian expedition to the Amou have declined taking part, and the Russian Government has decided to confine the exploration to the right bank only of the Amou and also to abandon entirely the exploration of the old bed of the river Oxus.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes from Srinuggur that Sericulture is making satisfactory progress in Cashmere, under the superintendence of Baboo Nelumbera Mookerjee, who is doing his utmost to replace the—alas!—declining industry in the famous shawls of Cashmere. The silk-worm ought to thrive in the happy valley, where, as is said, mulberries are as common as blackberries in Devonshire.

MR. H. S. REID, of the Revenue Board, N. W. P., who has recently returned to India, left Allahabad on Sunday night for Nynee Tal, where he will take over the duties of his office from Mr. Carmichael, who has acted in his stead during his absence. Mr. Carmichael, however, though retiring from his officiating appointment on the Board, remains at Nynee Tal on two months' privilege leave—an arrangement which will give Mr. H. W. Dashwood a further lease of the Benares Commissionership.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper, writing from Trevandrum, says that the Government appears to have overlooked the fact that, in appointing an officer to act as Resident during the absence of Mr. Ballard, without prejudice to his command of the Nair Brigade, they have placed that officer in a very anomalous, not to say ridiculous, position, for, as Commanding Officer of the Nair Brigade, he is the servant of the Maharajah, and as Officiating Resident, he represents the paramount ruling power, the British Government, and can be the Rajah's master—if he likes! Besides, he will have to write letters to himself or receive them from himself, and answer them to himself.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* mentions the arrival of Mr. Forsyth at Srinuggar, and presuming that M. Victor de Lesseps, who is at present in the valley, would pay our distinguished Envoy a visit, he writes—"After hearing what that gentleman has to say about the difficulties of the journey to Eastern Turkistan, I wonder if he will be as keen as ever about his scheme of 'Lahore, change for Srinuggur, Leh, and Yarkand.' A Frenchman cannot of course be expected to be moved by the unfavourable financial aspect of a grand sounding scheme. M. Victor has probably dismissed that aspect of the question long ago, but whether his intended shareholders can be led to take so disinterested a view even he may have reason to doubt."

ONE effect of the strike of labourers in the Eastern Counties of England has been to increase the activity of the Immigration Agents, in the employ of the several Colonies, at home, and we are told that as many able-bodied men as Canada and New Zealand can conveniently receive are being drafted off, and that numbers more are expected to follow. The New Zealand Agent has ingeniously compressed the conditions of the labour market in that country into a *refrain*, which having the advantage of being readily understood and easily remembered will be more effectual than volumes of argument and illustration. Here is the burden of his song:—

Eight hours' work, eight hours' play,
Eight hours' sleep, and eight bob a-day!

THE following is the address presented to General Lamakine by the Elders of the West Tekke Turkoman tribes at Krasnovodsk:—

"To the famous warrior the Honourable General Lamakine the following message is sent from our whole Tekke community:—"Having received your gracious communication respecting the establishment of peace and harmony we beg to inform you that the friendly words you have been good enough to address to us will be for ever sacred to our hearts. Your words have opened our eyes and taught us a lesson which we shall never forget. In proof of this, a number of our men will accompany your Envoys on their return journey. In whatever way our mutual relations may be ordered by your lofty will we shall acquiesce in your determinations. We are henceforth ready to serve you; we are at one with you. In the interest of our whole community, which we are anxious to maintain as a prosperous tribe, we are willing to execute any commands, orders, or commissions you may be pleased to give us. If the bearers of this message are well received and permitted to return to us in safety, any commands you may think fit to send to us through them will, with the Divine assistance, be immediately carried out. May our words be acceptable to God!"

"SOFI KHAN.
"AVUS MURAD SARDAR.
"GARI DJI KHAN."

The new Trans-Caspian district of the Russian Empire may be said to extend from Krasnovodsk to the Gurgen River on the south, and to the Fort of Karis on the east. Karis is about 300 miles west of Merv, while Merv is 250 miles north of Herat.

THE *Pioneer* observes:—Some interesting facts in reference to British soldiers in India were brought out in Lord Sandhurst's examination before the Indian Finance Committee of the House of Commons, on the 9th of last month. Replying to a question by Mr. Fawcett, His Lordship stated that the cost of each recruit, under the Warley system, was, according to one account, £205, and according to another £170. The present system, under which recruits for India are not allowed to leave England until they have completed their twentieth year (men generally enlist at eighteen; and are trained at home for the greater portion of the next two years) is more satisfactory in every way. The number of re-engagements in India appears, on the whole, to be very fair, and so far is a proof of the popularity of the service. Lord Sandhurst attributed vacancies in the ranks of the Indian Army chiefly to the employment offered by the railway lines. Sometimes, he said, the soldier, if his term had not expired, bought his discharge, sometimes, also, it was bought for him by his "would-be employer." To this course he had never, as Commander-in-Chief, made the slightest objection. In this way, he said, India would be supplied with a body of men available, at a moment's notice, in case of an emergency. So far, we think every reader will agree with Lord Sandhurst. Some time ago, we gave a sketch of certain suggestions recently made for the organization of a railway supervision department for the Indian Army. If we are at all to follow the Prussian example in this respect—and it is difficult to understand how any modern power can avoid doing so—the importance of possessing a large number of ex-soldiers on the Indian railway lines, in case of an emergency, could hardly be over-rated.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 26TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Commander W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 26th ult. on board. She sailed from Suez on the 3rd, and Aden on the 9th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. and Mrs. Grant. — Miss E. Forgie.
Mr. W. Stone. — Mr. W. H. Davey
Mrs. Maurice.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. S. B. Hallum. — Mr. P. W. Brown.
Colonel J. Jones. — Captain Lockhart
Mr. F. Doderet. — Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

FROM ADEN—Dr. J. E. Schon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 26.)

IN the Lords the Marquis of Salisbury has called the attention of the House to, and entered his protest against, a letter from Lord Sandhurst which has been published in the *Times* newspaper, finding fault with through that House.

In the Commons, a notice has been received from Mr. Fawcett that he will call attention to the Indian Railways on July 17. The Intoxicating Liquors Bill has passed the third reading. That portion of the public who are interested in the measure are not satisfied with the treatment it has met with in the Commons, and hopes are entertained that the Lords will greatly amend it. The India Councils Bill will come on for discussion on June 29. This evening Mr. Baillie Cochrane will move a resolution to the effect that Her Majesty's Government should give its adhesion to the judicial reforms suggested in Egypt for the government of the Suez Canal, which have been approved by all the other European Powers.

Mr. M. Torrens will move this evening in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the hereditary rights of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

Sir Henry Havelock will, on an early day, call attention to the recent report on Officers' Grievances, with the intention of securing to any officer who entered the army prior to Nov. 1, 1871, the privilege of bequeathing by will such sums as he would be entitled to by length of service, or otherwise, to receive on retiring.

Prince Bismarck is about to visit Kissengen, where he will be joined by the King of Bavaria for the purpose of a conference.

In France the recent defeat of the Monarchists in the Assembly is now considered to be of a more decisive character than it was at first understood to be.

M. Jules Janin died in Paris on June 19.

Nothing fresh has taken place in Spain between the Government troops and those of the Carlists, but it is expected that Marshal Concha is on the eve of a great attack. The Carlists are busy at the Vatican.

The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle from Scotland; and after visiting Osborne next month will make another journey to Balmoral in August. The Queen completed the thirty-seventh year of her reign on June 20.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with other members of the Royal Family, were present at a State Ball at Buckingham Palace on June 24. The Prince of Wales will be present to-day at the Aldershot military manœuvres.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have left England for the Continent, and yesterday arrived at Darmstadt.

The recent disappearance of Lord Yarborough has been satisfactorily cleared up.

Mr. C. M. Palmer (L) and Sir G. Elliot (C) have been elected for North Durham.

The appeal of Meer Mahomed Hossein v. Forbes to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has been allowed with costs.

The Mordaunt appeal case is likely to come before the Divorce Court again.

Lord Cardwell and the Duke of Cambridge have both given evidence before the Indian Finance Committee during the past week.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. W. A. J. Mayhew, Ben. Ret.; Maj. E. Thompson, C.S.I., B.S.C.; Col. C. Taylor, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. Haines, Mad. Ret.; Maj. A. A. Gordon, Mad. Ret.; M. Jules Janin; Sir Percy Nugent; Mr. J. C. M. Bellew; A. F. Davidson, Esq., late Revenue Survey Superintendent, Bombay; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mockler, 4th West India Reg.; Sir A. Nisbet, R.N.; Sir J. R. Wolseley, Bart.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 26th June.

THE Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at five minutes to four o'clock.

Mr. G. Hardy, in reply to Mr. Muntz, said his attention had not been called to the report of the French Special Commission presided over by Marshal Canrobert, with reference to the future use of the sword bayonet. He believed no decision had been at present come to on the subject.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. Horsman, said it was true that her Majesty had been advised to issue a letter of business to Convocation, but it was merely a renewal of the letter of 1872, which had elapsed in consequence of the late dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to the difficulties which arise from the consular jurisdiction in Egypt, more especially as it affected our relations with the Suez Canal Company.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

IN my last I mentioned two officers as likely to succeed to the Bombay command, but I think it is certain that Sir Charles Staveley will be the fortunate man, notwithstanding his awkward stumble in Abyssinia. I allude to this accident, as it is stated that the gallant officer has not yet recovered from the effects of the severe fall he sustained from his horse when making for Magdala, and those who know him best thought that he would be unwise to go within the tropics; but with him I suspect the ruling passion (duty) will be strong in death. The claims of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Hamilton Gordon are great. He is a good, conscientious soldier, but he possesses one quality which is distasteful in high quarters and should never be exhibited by a poor man desirous of making his way in the army, and never even by a rich one until he has reached the topmost branch of the highest professional tree. I allude to independence. Sir Hamilton has shown that he is bold enough to think for himself and act for himself, and consequently is not just now in favour at the Horse Guards.

That General Sir Hope Grant will be the new Commander-in-Chief in India on the expiration of Lord Napier's time seems a settled matter. No one could successfully oppose Sir Hope's claims for so desirable an appointment. He has everything on his side. He is, like Lord Napier, an old Company's officer (?), he has great influence among the right people, he is not rich, has a large family for whom it would be desirable to provide, and he is well up in Eastern manners and customs. I verily believe that, if he were to ask for a peerage, the great honour would not be refused to him. Are not Lords Napier of Magdala, Sandhurst, and Strathnairn in the House? and is not General Sir Hope Grant a Scotchman? I do not wish to set myself up as a prophet, but I shall be very much mistaken if increased honours and riches do not flow in upon Sir Hope.

I do not think that Commodore Sir J. E. Commerell ever served on your coasts, but he distinguished himself much in China, particularly at the capture of the Peiho forts, and is doubtless well known to many in your Presidency. I met him a few days back looking the picture of health, although he has a large bullet discharged from an old Dutch musket lodged somewhere in his body. He told me that his late and last appointment at Court emanated from the Queen herself, who unsolicited selected him to be one of her grooms in waiting.

In my last I alluded very briefly to the report of the Royal Commission on Officers' Grievances. Naturally it cannot be expected that I should give you the report *in extenso* or even a *resumé* of it; the professional papers last week gave nearly the whole of it or as much as was interesting to those chiefly concerned. I will confine myself to the discharge of a pleasant duty by saying that generally speaking the report has given satisfaction. It is quite evident that the Royal Commissioners were resolved to do all the justice in their power to officers of the Army; they were not influenced by any of those hard prejudices which seem to harbour as a matter of course in the ordinary official breast against naval and military officers who may be so *grasping* as to seek for a modest remuneration for having worn themselves out in the service of their Queen and country. There always has been, and I fear to a slightly decreased extent there still exists, a niggardly spirit in the official mind towards the gentlemen I have mentioned, but the report just issued will go much towards eradicating it. I will give the concluding words of the report. They are as follows:—"But we have the satisfaction of believing from the statement made to us by many of the officers themselves, that after their grievances shall have been heard with a desire to do them justice they will be satisfied with whatever the nation chooses to decide for them. We have approached and entertained the subject with no other desire, and we venture to hope that the discontent which is apparent in the evidence laid before us, and which as we have shown was not in our opinion wholly without cause, may be now in a fair way to be dissipated." I fully expect that the sanguine hope of the high-minded men who composed the Commission will not be disappointed. It is quite evident that something must be done for those whose interests were sadly neglected, and that something must be done quickly. Men who are daily becoming older and older cannot afford to wait.

Your readers will regret to hear that Colonel Anson, V. C., who has been the friend to the helpless and who never ceased from his labours in favour of the cruelly-treated officers until he was struck down by a murderous complaint, is still in a very delicate state of health. He has just returned to England from a visit to the south of Europe. He is apparently patched up, but he bears the mark of great suffering. He is wan and feeble, and apparently will never be able to encounter the effects of another of our trying winters.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley, having been loaded with military honours and decorations, was lately received with acclamations at Oxford and Cambridge, and his mother-country is resolved not to be left behind in the race of his admirers, so he has been informed that the distinguished favour of D. C. L. is to be bestowed on him by Trinity College, Dublin. It will require an envelope of unusual dimensions in future on which to enumerate all the titles of the gallant officer.

Verily, however able Sir Garnet is as a soldier, every one will admit that he is fortune's favourite. Glover, who did so much, has received little in comparison. It may not be generally known that Glover's father, whom I knew years ago as English chaplain at Cologne, formally held a commission in the Army, from which he retired, owing to conscientious motives, and entered the Church. He was more than once under fire. His martial spirit was inherited by his sons, two of whom were serving in that fine old distinguished light infantry regiment when the New Zealand war broke out. They were ordered to the scene of action and both fell on the same day. One was struck down by a Maori bullet, the other rushed to save his brother's body from mutilation and met his death—probably from the hand which had just previously delivered the fatal shot. I believe that both bodies were recovered and buried in the same grave, as on the morning following the fight it was discovered that the savages during the night had abandoned their Pah. The old gentleman possesses a rare inventive genius. He has shown that by natural and inexpensive means he can form harbours of refuge on open coasts. He has patented a new steering apparatus, and his time is now almost entirely taken up with a new plan for "fishing" and "catting" ships' anchors, and I understand that an Admiralty order has been issued for the general employment of his apparatus.

The Volunteers are making great preparations for their great annual demonstration on Wimbledon Common. New targets are to be put up so that accidents by "lead splashing" to the markers will be reduced almost to a *minimum*. The competitors will ultimately reap advantages from the change which they are not willing to admit at present, simply from the fact that the initiated were quite at home under the old system and have to feel their way under the new one. The volunteer movement is maintaining its prestige in a wonderful way. Cockneys seem to revel in playing the game of soldiers, and there is no difficulty found in filling up the ranks of favourite regiments, such as the Inns of Courts, the London Scottish, the St. Georges, and the Victorias. I know an attorney in large practice who commands a crack corps, and he told me the other day that he would rather abandon the practice of the law than give up his field officer's commission. "In short," said he, "I feel that I was born to be a soldier and I only regret that it has been my fate to drudge on as a lawyer." No doubt many a poor soldier would have fervently joined him in the wish. He is reputed to be rich, and in order to indulge in his passion for "soldiering" he does not exhibit any intention of disgorging any portion of his huge heap of "six and eight pences" and his "thirteen and four pences." We should nevertheless be thankful that even at the eleventh hour he has seen the error of his ways.

By the last mail I received a letter from a military correspondent in which sad complaints were made of the attendance on board of one line of your steamers. There was also general discomfort. I will not mention the name of the particular company, but I intend to address a private communication to the directors. It is a pity that passengers do not more frequently make their grievances public, for while they are confined to mild remonstrance, to delinquent stewards and uncivil captains, remedies will never be applied to the evil; but when straightforward, boldly written letters are addressed to the head offices good is certain to follow, and I would earnestly suggest that many of your readers, who must from time to time have been aggrieved, should write to Leadenhall street or to any other quarter, as the case may be.

Lord Sandhurst, who always had the reputation of being eccentric, does not seem disposed to forfeit the reputation he has gained. He lately intended to deliver a speech in the House of Lords against some clause in a particular bill; but instead of attending in his place he sat down and addressed a letter to the newspapers inveighing against the clause in question which, after all, never made part of the bill, having been abandoned by its promoters. On this the Marquis of Salisbury publicly gave the noble lord a rap over the knuckles which he is not likely to forget for some little time, especially as the blow was followed up by one from the gentle Earl Granville. The incident was a very amusing one and cannot fail to be relished by the numerous friends of his lordship in India.

The weather, that never-failing topic to all Englishmen, is simply abominable, and the knowledge of the fact should tend very much to reconcile you to the description which prevails in your locality.

The Aldershott manœuvres have been brought to a close this day by a march-past before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Apropos of the love of fighting amongst Irishmen, to which I alluded last week, another curious case in point has just occurred at Aldershott. During some strategical operations it was arranged that the 38th Regiment should be taken prisoners by the 4th Regiment, the soldiers of the former (chiefly recruited in Ireland) would not fall into the arrangement, and with fixed bayonets wanted to show fight, and it was not without some difficulty that peace was re-established. I suspect that it will be found necessary to send one of these regiments out of the camp.

Dr. Gordon from Aldershott will replace Dr. Currie at Madras.

The Indian troop-ships are expensive luxuries. I have just seen a small bill sent to Victoria-street from the Admiralty for painting, gilding, and cleaning the saloon of one of these vessels. The sum was exactly £600.

The number of troop-ships is to be diminished by one—and the Serapis has been ordered to be paid off. It is said that only eight voyages will be made in the season 1874-75, as no more will be required to take out the troops to be despatched to India next season.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 26.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 26th June, 1874.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain James Alexander Tait retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Lieutenant John Robert Phelips Goodden retires from the Service receiving the value of a Cornetcy. Dated 27th June, 1874.

4th Hussars, The surname of the Quartermaster is Leetch and not Leitch as stated in the Gazette of the 27th March, 1874.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable Hugo Dewsci Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes retires on half-pay. Dated on 27th June, 1874.

13th Hussars, The transfer of Lieutenant William [illegible] to the 13th Hussars, dated 24th June, 1874, is cancelled. Dated 24th June, 1874.

12th Lancers, Lieutenant Edmund Morton Mansel-Pleydell resigns his Commission as Adjutant. Dated 27th June, 1874.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Arthur Cotton Bear retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

15th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant John Henry Sewell to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th September, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 8th May, 1872.

19th Hussars, Serjeant-Major John White to be Quartermaster, vice W. Langdale, retired on half-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel George John Lord Rosehill, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Lieutenant and Captain Gilbert Gordon Blane retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy and Lieutenancy. Dated 27th June, 1874.

1st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Victor Alexander Farquharson to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1872.

5th Foot, Sub Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Colvin Money to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd November, 1872, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 29th May, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Lysaght Mortimer to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant G. Barton, promoted Captain on half-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

8th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Frederick James Whalley to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1872.

9th Foot, Captain Charles More Sockey, from the 101st Foot, to be Captain, vice A. F. B. Wright, who exchanges. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederic William Brewster to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Lieutenant George Milward Griffin, from the 83th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice W. C. F. Kell, who exchanges. Dated 27th June, 1871.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis William Egerton, from the 46th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieut. J. E. MacDonell, promoted. Dated 27th June, 1874.

12th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Donovan Cave to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1872.

13th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Richard Arthur Herbert Townsend to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1873.

14th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Richard Mills to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Grant-Dalton to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1872.

17th Foot, Captain Henry Lewis Brooke White has been permitted to adopt the surname of "Brooke" in lieu of that of "White."

18th Foot, Lieutenant William Wylly Lawrence to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. H. Herbert, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1874.

21st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Frank Mardall to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th June, 1872.

22nd Foot, Captain Herbert Charles Patton to be Major, vice H. Procter, retired. Dated 10th June, 1874

Lieutenant John Dallas Edge to be Captain, vice H. C. Patton. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis William Bromfield to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1872.

23rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Llewellyn Griffiths to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th May, 1873, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 8th June, 1872.

24th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Carroll Dempster to be Captain, vice C. H. Harris, retired. Dated 10th June, 1874.

25th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Houlditch to be Captain, vice H. W. Scriven, retired. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert John Romaines to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1872.

27th Foot, Lieutenant Philip Stainforth to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant R. W. E. White, promoted. Dated 12th May 1874.

28th Foot, Major John Godfrey Day retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

31st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant [illegible]rine Henry Thomas Fellowes to be Lieutenant. [illegible]th June 1872.

41st Foot, Lieute[illegible]ald George Mackenzie has been appointed a [illegible]er for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd April, 18[illegible].

42nd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Charles Coveny to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. Aitken, promoted. Dated 6th May 1874.

43rd Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Fanshawe Waterloo Royle retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

46th Foot, Quartermaster John Dwyer retires on half-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

47th Foot, Captain William Hare Larken, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 27th June. 1874.

50th Foot, Captain Robert Bruce retires on full-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Edwin Thackwell, from half-pay, late 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. O. Richmond, promoted Captain on half-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

57th Foot, Captain William Fræme Wyndowe retires on fully-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

60th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Powys Vaughan to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1872.

65th Foot, Captain William Gervase de la Poer retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

72nd Foot, Captain Albert Tanner retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

75th Foot. Serjeant-Major John Cotton to be Quartermaster, vice Joseph Bowen, deceased. Dated 27th June, 1874.

85th Foot, Captain Edward Musgrave Beadon to be Major, vice G. Thompson, retired on full-pay. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Harry Harris-Burland to be Captain, vice E. M. Beadon. Dated 10th June, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant James Spens to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1872.

89th Foot, Lieutenant James Arnold Awdry retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

88th Foot Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Edgar Francis Noble Bredim to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1874.

Lieutenant Waldegrave Charles Fearn Kell, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. M. Griffin, who exchanges. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Thomas H. Cuthbertson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

90th Foot, Lieutenant Edmund George Barrow, from the 103rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. G. Godwin-Austen, promoted. Dated 27th June, 1874.

93rd Foot, Lieutenant William Mitchell-Innes retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

94th Foot, Lieutenant William James Fisher retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

101st Foot, Captain Arthur F. B. Wright from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice C. M. Stockley, who exchanges. Dated 27th June, 1874.

106th Foot, Lieutenant Edmund Rogers Coker to be Captain, vice Robert G. Westropp, deceased. Dated 30th May, 1874.

Lieutenant George Lewis Leeds retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th June, 1874.

108th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Walpole Edward Ravenscroft to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th May, 1874.

1st West India Regiment, Francis Charles Annesley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant William Sloane Elderton, deceased. Dated 27th June, 1874.

John Wyndham Bredin, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. G. Wilson, promoted. Dated 27th June 1874.

UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Sub-Lieutenants

Sub-Lieutenant Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher, from the Royal Cumberland Militia. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Thomas Francis Archibald Kennedy, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Charles John Lewis Stuart, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

William Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Charles Henry Eastwick, Lodwick, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

George Halford D'Oyly, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

James Bernard Nichols, Gent. Dated 27th June, 1874.

John Montagu Rodney Eden, Gent. (India Cadet). Dated 27th June, 1874.

John Watkins, Gent. (India Cadet). Dated 27th June, 1874.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

The second Christian name of Assistant-Controller C. K. Cleeve is Ker, not Kerr, as previously stated.

The proper description of Assistant-Controller H. J. Wilkinson, on his transfer to the Control Department from the 9th Foot, from the 1st January, 1870, was Captain Henry John Wilkinson, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 22nd September, 1873.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department.

To be Deputy Commissaries (Supernumerary).

Assistant-Commissary Frederick William Page. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Assistant-Commissary John D. Thwaites. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Assistant-Commissary John S. Young. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Assistant-Commissary M. S. J. Woollett. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Assistant-Commissary James Dungey. Dated 1st January, 1874.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon George Carson Gribbon, M.B., to be Surgeon-Major, vice David Woods, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 19th April, 1874.

Surgeon John Joseph Crean, from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Adams, M. D., deceased. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Surgeon Thomas Wood, M. D., from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Florence Theobald McCarthy, deceased. Dated 27th June, 1874.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Third Class the Reverend G. C. Williams, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Second Class. Dated 14th May, 1874.

BREVET.

Captain John Matcham Isaac, half-pay, Unattached, to be Major. Dated 11th January, 1858.

Captain and Brevet Major John Matcham Isaac, half-pay, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 11th December, 1868.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Aldborough Rundle, 23rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 3rd June, 1874.

Captain Robert Bruce, 50th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, on retiring on full-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Captain William Fræme Wyndowe, 57th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, on retiring on full-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Quartermaster John Dwyer, 46th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, on retiring on half-pay. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Apothecary Francis Bormel Pereira, Madras Medical Establishment, to have the local and honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 24th September, 1873.

Brevet Colonel E. H. C. Wintle should have been described as of the Bengal Staff Corps, in the Gazette of the 13th June, 1873.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Anthony Gib, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Chauncy Phillips, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 24th April, 1874.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Frederick Young, Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd May, 1874:—

Lieutenant-General Henry Lawrence, Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to have a step of honorary rank on retirement; viz:—

Major Frederick George Hankin, Madras [illegible], to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 27th June, 1874.

Captain Henry Clifford Robert Wigram Smith, Madras Infantry, to be Major. Dated 27th June 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Maunsell, half-pay, late 11th Foot. Dated 29th May, 1874.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Matcham Isaac, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 29th May 1874.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Durie, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 12th June, 1874.

Captain William Sugden Jemmett, half pay, late 15th Foot. Dated 12th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Eric Willoughby Osborne, half-pay, late 1st West India Regiment. Dated 12th June, 1874.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to 11th instant was 27 inches and 26 cents at the hill, and 32 inches 51 cents in the valley.

THEFT.—Miss Whittle, schoolmistress of the Candy School, reported to the police that a table cloth, of the value of Rs. 20, was stolen from her residence on the morning of Tuesday last.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—One Fakeerjee Linaga, residing at Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, reported to the police that his servant had robbed him of ornaments to the extent of Rs. 118, and absconded.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A portion of a house situated in Nagdevie Street, the property of one Allarucka Hajee, fell in on the night of Tuesday last. The circumstance has been reported to the Municipal Engineers Department.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A little Hindoo girl named Noorce accidentally fell into a cess-pool and was found there dead at 10 o'clock on the night of Tuesday last. An inquest was held the following morning, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 11th July, was 52 feet and 3 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 26 inches and 23 cents. On the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 8 tenths, the rainfall being 38 inches 87 cents.

A COMPLAINT.—A correspondent complains of the discomfort suffered by third class passengers between Bombay and Bandora on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The rain, he says, finds its way into the carriages by means of the shutters, which are not sufficiently close to exclude it, and, moreover, the roofs of the carriages leak. We have no doubt that if the matter is brought to the notice of the Traffic Department in a proper manner the evil complained of will be remedied should it be found to exist.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, who was lately the complainant in a case before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, in which one Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais was charged with the robbery of certain valuable documents and which was eventually dismissed, yesterday applied to his Worship for a copy of his decision in the matter, as it was his intention to appeal to the High Court. His Worship replied that a copy of the decision was quite unnecessary, and the appeal might be made without it; but that if the High Court authorities should see fit to call for it, a subpœna would be served upon him in the usual way.

A SEEDEE FUNERAL PROCESSION.—We hear that about noon on Tuesday last, a Mahomedan funeral procession composed of from eighty to a hundred Seedees, armed with sticks, passed by the Dady Sett fire-temple lane, and debouching into the Breach Candy road, went by the Sonapore lane into the Mussulman burial ground. The imposing character of the procession and the frowning faces of its members, we are told, frightened the Parsee residents along the line of march and led to the shutting up of the doors and windows of the Parsee houses. Since the dreaded 15th of February, this

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The India Councils Bill has passed through the House of Lords in an unusual manner, which has precluded a sufficient discussion of really very important matter. I have, in consequence, through no fault of my own, been unable to state my objections to the Bill as it now stands—objections which, I venture to think, carry some weight with them, and may be worthy the attention of the House of Commons when the Bill is read there a second time.

Having been for five years a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and subsequently for other five years a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, I may be supposed to know something of the opportunities and the feelings of both bodies, and of the relations existing between them. Under these circumstances I would ask your permission to offer the observations on the Bill I was prevented from making in Parliament. The Bill is short, containing four Clauses, but three of which demand consideration in this letter. The first Clause declares that the number of ordinary members of the Governor-General's Council may be increased, the new member to be appointed being called the Member of Council for Public Works. On this I would remark that it is very desirable thus to reinforce the Council of the Governor-General. Business of every kind has immensely increased since the Council was fixed at its present strength, and it is undeniable that that body is unequal to the stress laid upon it in consequence. What has been said with regard to the enormous and growing importance of the Department of Public Works is perfectly true, whether it be considered in the demand made on the finances for the construction and maintenance of the Works, in the effect of the Works on the progress of the country and the welfare of the population, or in the relations between the minor Governments—now nine in number—and the Supreme Government of India.

I would only add with regard to this Clause that I frequently talked on the subject of it with the lamented Lord Mayo, who I believe was fully impressed with the necessity of creating the office now under consideration. To the best of my recollection, however, it was also in his mind with reference to irrigation schemes, the construction of canals, the affording of help to the agricultural population, &c., that the Member of Council for Public Works should at the same time be held to represent agriculture in the Council. I would suggest that it may be worthy of consideration to add the words "and agriculture" after the word "purposes," at the end of the first Clause.

The second Clause gives power to reduce the number of the other ordinary members of the Council of the Governor-General when a Member for Public Works purposes shall have been appointed. I would strongly recommend the expunging of this Clause. For the reasons already given it is I believe, impossible to dispense with the services of one of the other ordinary members. The weakness of the position of the Governor-General, and, I may say, of the transaction of affairs of great importance in India, is the want of sufficient discussion, of bringing different minds to bear on the same subject. As in this country, we are often afflicted by delay owing to too much of discussion and of conflict of opinion, so in India the public interests at times suffer in the contrary direction because of the want of sufficient previous argument, and of criticism, while a measure may be in progress towards completion. I certainly do not think that in practice this Clause will ever be acted on. But even assuming the probability of such a view, it is surely inexpedient to leave a body so important as the Council of the Governor-General of India subject to the fancies of a Secretary of State. To do this is to ignore the precedents of Indian government and management, and the action of Parliament, in a manner hitherto unexampled in the history of Indian administration so far as I am aware, as shown indeed by the first Clause of this Bill and in the Acts cited in Clause 2.

The third Clause, the last which I propose to consider, enacts, that any ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council may be also appointed a Member of Council at Madras or Bombay, this being intended to affect the Public Works member. It must be confessed that this Clause is calculated to surprise and astonish all those who have been practically acquainted with the working of Indian Councils, and the theory of the constitution of the Governments of Madras and Bombay. The Council of one of these Governments has hitherto consisted of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, and two ordinary members. On occasion of an equal division of the Council in point of members, the Governor has a casting vote. According to the third Clause of the India Councils Bill, the Governor will clearly have no casting vote—that is to say, his supremacy in the Council, as hitherto enjoyed by him according to law, will cease and determine whenever this Bill comes into operation. The Governor may side with the Public Works member on a given question and may be opposed by the other three members. Or, again, the Governor and one ordinary member may have to meet a coalition between the Public Works member and the remaining two members. In either case it is clear that the constitutional position of the Governors of Madras and Bombay is gravely affected, and the power of these considerable functionaries, which has been settled by Parliament in the most deliberate manner, is now sought to be set aside in a Bill introduced for quasi-economical purposes; in short, the constitution of the minor Presidencies of India is to be got rid of absolutely without discussion or a hint to Parliament of the real bearing and intention of the Clause now treated of. Such a change of constitution in these two not unimportant Governments may or may not be right; but surely, both in England and in India, we are entitled to more explanation than as yet has been afforded, and if such constitutional change be required, it should be dealt with by legislation specially directed to the purpose, and not disposed of by a side wind.

It may be added that the preservation of amicable relations between the Government of India and the Councils of Madras and Bombay is not always a very easy matter. Is it to be supposed that the difficulty will not be very seriously augmented by an arrangement, according to which a Public Works member, coming either as a representative of the Governor-General, or merely for the declaration of his own opinions, will be held by the Council and the public as being in Madras or Bombay simply to override the Local Government and deprive it of independence and freedom of suggestion. I cannot but think that the object of the Bill would be sufficiently met by so altering this Clause as to give power to the Public Works member to assist at the deliberations of the Councils of Madras and Bombay, but to preserve intact the constitution of the minor Governments. This may be effected by affording the Public Works member a seat in the respective Councils, the privilege of voting being denied to him except in the Council of the Governor-General, of which he is appointed a member in the manner to which the Government of India is accustomed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obdient servant,
Dublin, June 18. SANDHURST.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—My lords,—On Saturday morning I noticed in the newspapers a letter under the signature of Lord Sandhurst, which began in the following words:—

"The India Councils Bill has passed through the House of Lords in an unusual manner, which has precluded a sufficient discussion of really very important matter. I have, in consequence, through no fault of my own, been unable to state my objections to the Bill as it now stands—objections which, I venture to think, carry some weight with them, and may be worthy the attention of the House of Commons when the Bill is read there a second time."

My lords, I am sorry that the noble lord is necessarily absent on this occasion. That imposes some restraint on me; but I cannot help expressing my regret that the noble lord, whose oratory we always listen to with such pleasure and attention, should have thought it right to sit silent through all the proceedings on this Bill, and should then fire off his eloquence for the House of Commons. It is very hard that we should be deprived of the eloquence of such a distinguished ornament of your lordships' House; but I think we have still more cause to regret this when he thinks he has reason to complain of the manner in which business is transacted in this House. In my opinion the proper place to object to the way in which business is transacted here is, for a peer, the floor of this House. Here such objections can be stated; here they may be answered and any misapprehensions cleared up. I will venture to trouble your lordships with a few words on this matter, not because I think you would imagine that I had taken any improper advantage, but because these matters excite great interest and attention in India, and I am afraid that if I did not answer the statements of the noble lord it might be supposed that they were admitted. My lords, there was nothing unusual in the way in which this Bill passed through this House. I suppose, from his saying that he was unable to express an opinion, he imagines that it was carried through with unusual speed. Lord Sandhurst has not been long in this House; he never was in the other House of Parliament; and the distinguished command he holds has prevented him from giving close attention to our proceedings. Otherwise he would have found that for an India Bill this measure remained remarkably long before your lordships' House, and received a great deal of attention. I have taken the trouble to look at the time which other India Bills have been before your lordships. Since the Mutiny Bill there have been three such Bills. First, the Government of India Bill, which transferred the Government of India from the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the Crown. That Bill was one fortnight before this House. Next, there was the India Councils Bill, which established the present legislation under which all Acts concerning India become law. That was before your lordships 21 days. Lastly, there was the Government of India Bill Amendment Bill of 1870, which made some very important alterations in the mode of legislation. That Bill was before you 14 days. This unfortunate little Bill was before the House 24 days, and therefore, according to all the precedents, it was not conducted through the House with unusual speed. Then, as to the question of discretion, it is no easy matter to get an India Bill discussed in a full House. If you put it first nobody comes down—if you put it last everybody goes away. I put this Bill in a place which I thought gave it the greatest possible chance of being discussed—between two ecclesiastical Bills. The evening began with the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, and ended with the Bishops Public Worship Regulation Bill. I trusted to the first to bring down a House, and to the last to keep it here. (Laughter.) I venture to ask whether any ingenuity could have devised a more fortunate position for securing in favour of an India Bill the full attention of your lordships? (Hear, hear.) And now Lord Sandhurst writes to the papers to discuss and condemn a clause which he seems to think is in the Bill. On Friday the Bill was read a third time and passed, and the clause to which he objects when writing on Saturday was struck out before it passed. (A laugh.) That shows the inconvenience of discussing these matters in the papers instead of on the floor of the House. There was a good deal to be said in favour of the noble lord's views as to that clause. It was criticized here by other noble lords—especially by Lord Napier—and in consequence of the objections taken to it, but without any pressure, I withdrew it. I have only troubled your lordships on this subject, because Lord Sandhurst's impressions printed in *The Times* might affect some persons in India, although not your lordships; and also because I wish to protest against so distinguished a Peer reserving for the House of Commons speeches which are due to us. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Granville—I think the noble marquis is quite right in trying to prevent any misapprehension on this subject in India; I am, however, afraid that certain of his remarks may unintentionally convey the impression that your lordships were inattentive to measures affecting India. I therefore wish to remind him that of the measures to which he referred two came up to this House from the other House of Parliament, where they had engaged the attention of that House and the public, and although the various stages were taken at short intervals, they were very amply debated. (Hear, hear.)

Their lordships adjourned at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock.

MINISTERS AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.

(*Times*, June 25.)

LAST evening a magnificent banquet was given by the Master and Wardens of Merchant Taylors' Company to a distinguished assemblage, on the occasion of admitting the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (First Lord of the Treasury), the Earl of Derby (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and the Marquis of Salisbury (Secretary of State for India) to the Honorary Membership of the Company.

The ceremony of admission, which was held in the gallery immediately under the portrait of the great William Pitt, at the western end of the fine old hall, Threadneedlestreet, was entirely of a formal character, no speeches being delivered.

The banquet was served immediately afterwards, when covers were laid for 200 guests.

The Master, in proposing the next toast, "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," said,—This is not necessarily a political toast. Official duties are divisible into those of administration and policy. By far the larger part of every Minister's time is devoted to administration and to ruling others subordinate to him in the body politic. This being done with diligence and honesty, every one is benefited and every one may be grateful. In that sense I offer the toast to your acceptance. The men who attain success in politics would have attained success in any walk of life, with the reward of wealth as well as honour. (Cheers.) But a wealthy office-bearer is not a favourite with his fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) What were the two Pitts, father and son, when living such a wonderful hold upon the affections of their fellow-countrymen, and which, indeed, still clothes their memory with honour? It was the singular disinterestedness and indifference to personal gain which they both displayed. (Cheers.) Long may that race of men continue—who serve the State in high office not for the pittance of an official income, but from the desire of public good, and by their personal character raise, not disgrace, the dignity of the State. (Cheers.) It would be an evil day when those who never would have been heard of save as clamorous for office were promoted under the mistaken idea that such promotion pleases their fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) The English people, depend upon it, like to be ruled by gentlemen rather than by men following no higher occupation than their own. They had present among them to-night Ministers of State who were no unworthy representatives of their most distinguished predecessors. (Cheers.) He was happy to connect with this toast a distinguished name, one of which, as of his distinguished father, it might be said if he had not lived it would be difficult to find any one who could have supplied his place in their libraries. Looking to the public life of the distinguished Minister on his right, he would only say he had always been found equal to his position, and when the dissolution of the late Parliament and the dismissal of the late Ministry took place, there was no event which the country more desired to see than the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the office of Prime Minister of this great country. (Loud cheers.) He had gathered around him the members of a Government which in ability and social position could vie with any of their predecessors, and he had the greatest pleasure in proposing their healths.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Disraeli, in rising to acknowledge it, was received with much cheering. He said,—Master and Wardens, my lords and gentlemen—It is more than a generation since I first had the honour of addressing the Merchant Taylors in their hall. It was when an eminent statesman—one of the greatest of the nobles of the land, yet more illustrious for his rare abilities than even for his lineage—was attempting to rally the fragments of a beaten, a broken, and a disheartened party. For a considerable period, the Tory Party had not been in due relation with the people of England on three subjects which mainly interest them—liberty, industry, and religion. Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville, consummate statesmen, and the most illustrious leaders of our political connexion, had arrived at conclusions upon these three subjects which the nation has since accepted, and which if they had been then adopted would have spared perhaps 40 years of agitation. (Cheers.) The thought and passion of the country, however, were at that time absorbed by the great Continental war, and when it terminated in a blaze of glory not favourable to reflection, there was no man in our ranks of sufficiently commanding mind who could direct again the intelligence of the country to that track of national improvement from which it had deviated. Our political opponents seized at length the occasion of prolonged uneasiness in the country, and attempted to remedy the grievances and supply the deficiencies which the country had for some years experienced by the aid of doctrines chiefly of Continental growth, and which have subsequently been known by the name of Liberal opinions. (Cheers and a laugh.) These doctrines had been worked out by ingenious and, in some instances, profound philosophers. No one can deny that they contain much that is just, and true, and beneficial, and that their application to our social state has been in many senses advantageous to the community. But they were essentially abstract doctrines, and when pushed, as they have been of late, to their logical conclusion by a party in the State they have alarmed and offended the English nation (loud cheers)—a nation influenced greatly by traditions, who ever proudly remember what was done by their fathers and in the old times before them. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, gentlemen, amid many difficulties, sometimes by the competition and sometimes with the concurrence of the two great parties in the State, we have contrived to solve the three great political problems. We have combined religious equality with a National Church (cheers); we have maintained the authority of monarchical and aristocratical institutions with a large distribution of political power among the people (cheers); and we have made a free exchange of commodities consistent with the existence of a prosperous because an untaxed native industry. (Cheers.) Called upon to accept the responsibility of office by the constitutional favour of the Sovereign and the confidence of the country generally, the Tory Party finds itself on that vantage ground which was foreseen and planned by the genius of Pitt and by the sagacity of Grenville. (Cheers.) You, gentlemen, have done us the honour of drinking our healths this day in our character of advisers of the Crown. The question is, will the Tory Party be equal to the occasion? Gentlemen if we fail in our attempt to govern the country with honour and advantage we cannot allege as an excuse that we are called upon to encounter serious difficulties. (Cheers.) No doubt in the government of an empire like that of Britain every day inevitably brings its anxiety to those who are responsible for the administration of the country (cheers); but generally speaking, whether we look at home or abroad, there is nothing to daunt the spirit of those to whom the custody of the government of this country has been intrusted. The people are tranquil, prosperous, and contented, and although the condition of affairs abroad is in many instances fitful and unstable, still my noble friend near me (Lord Derby), when he addresses you, will be able to assure you that at no time have the great Powers of the world evinced so strong and, I believe, so sincere a desire to gain the confidence and the friendship of England. (Cheers.) One of the most satisfactory features of the present time—one on which, I think, we can congratulate ourselves—is the trust which the people of this country repose in their political institutions (cheers), and the feeling of affection even with which they view them. (Cheers.) If this were a mere sentiment of loyalty it would not be one that should be undervalued; but I am mistaken if that be its character. (Cheers.) It is the result of the political experience of the generation to which we belong. They have seen such vicissitudes of fortune in public affairs that they have been able to come to great and pregnant conclusions. Amid the change of dynasties and the fall of empires, they have been taught to reflect on the causes which give stability and strength to our society. They see that the majesty of the Throne is the majesty of law and the personal protection of every subject—(cheers)—that the House of Lords from its local elements, though hereditary, is a representative Senate—(cheers)—that, while the estate of the Commons now exceeds more than 2,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects, there are still 30,000,000 who still must find their best security for their good government and their rights in the combined institutions of the constitution of England. (Cheers.) I admit, gentlemen, that there is one of our institutions which, if we were to trust every rumour of the streets, is in some danger. Of all our institutions it is not the least precious, and that is our National Church. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if I found an institution apathetic, indifferent, and in visible decay, I should say of it, as I should say of an empire, that its decline and fall are imminent; but that, gentlemen, is not the state of the Church of England. (Cheers.) Instead of being apathetic, it is full of life (cheers); instead of being indifferent, it is excited and even enthusiastic (cheers), instead of being in decay, the breadth of the islands is covered with ecclesiastical structures, to which all the fine arts combine becomingly to produce "the beauty of holiness." (Cheers.) I am told that the chief reason for believing in the danger of the Church is the existence of parties in it. But, gentlemen, there have always been parties in the Church. (Hear, hear.) There were parties in the Church of Jerusalem (hear), and as long as the various nature of man subsists those parties will subsist also. There are some minds that find no adequate spiritual exposition except in ceremony. (Hear, hear.) There are some spirits, on the other hand, which require for their solace exaltation and enthusiasm; and even within the hallowed enclosure of the Ecclesiastical precinct free thought will become resistless and press its inquiries. (Cheers.) Yet all these moods of mind are consistent with fealty to our National Church. (Cheers.) I believe that the three great parties in the Church may have fair play with a due respect to the principles and practice of the Reformation. (Cheers.) Where there is eccentricity, which is as often the result of personal vanity as of religious conviction (cheers), it should be checked and discouraged (cheers); but to check and discourage without persecution is a wise course (cheers) in spiritual as well as temporal affairs. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I look forward, as I have ever looked forward, to the Anglican Church as one of the chief agencies in the elevation of the people of this country. Their condition has now become the principal theme of politics. (Hear.) We must remember that the Sovereign of this country is the Sovereign of a vast empire. That empire must be maintained at all hazards (cheers), and to maintain an empire we must remember that sometimes we shall be called upon to increase it. Gentlemen, 30,000,000 of people, however gifted, form what is not more than an adequate basis for the empire of Great Britain, extending to many climes and to every division of the globe. (Cheers.) It was said in the days of our old wars that one Englishman was equal to three of his foreign foes. It is not necessary to investigate the authenticity of this saying (cheers and a laugh), but I am certain that by elevating their spiritual, intellectual, and physical condition the energies of these 30,000,000 may be trebled, and that in that policy we shall find the best security for the maintenance of our power and fame. (Loud cheers.) Her Majesty's present Government are no patrons of paternal legislation, if that means doing for the people what they ought to do for themselves. (Cheers.) But it is their belief that it is the duty of a Government to guide and to stimulate the people in such a course—(cheers)—and that they should place at the disposal of the weaker portions of the community that energy and that experience which only can be commanded by the organiz tion of a Government. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if we continue to have the conduct of affairs our minds will be greatly given to this important subject. (Cheers.) It is one which after the great results which have been accomplished in this country in obtaining political liberty and commercial wealth—in accumulating such an amount of treasure and such a vast body of public rights—it is one we ought to give our attention to, seeing that the population which has inherited these blessings should be found worthy of them, and possessing them should be able to rival, perhaps to excel, their forefathers in those great deeds which have raised the English people to the high position which they now occupy (cheers), and which on so many subjects allows them to be the model and the encouragement of the rest of the world. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I cannot resume my seat without thanking you for the high honour which you have done me to-day by electing me to be one of your fraternity. It is a distinction of which some our most distinguished predecessors have been proud; nor can I be insensible to the manner in which the Master referred to one to whom I owe my birth and my name. (cheers.) When I first entered this hall it was an honour I did not expect would ever fall to my lot; but allow me to assure you that it is appreciated. (Cheers.) In the struggles of public life, I believe there is nothing that would induce myself and my colleagues to endure the responsibilities which we painfully bear were it not that we have the prospect of reward in the confidence and the approbation of our fellow-citizens. (Loud and continued cheers.)

The Master next proposed the health of the new honorary members, coupled with the name of the Earl of Derby. In the interesting sketch which he gave of the history of the Company dating so far back as 1300, he remarked that the Earl of Derby had a hereditary connexion with the Guild, inasmuch as it enrolled among its early members the Lord Stanley, who placed the Crown on the head of Henry VII. on the field of Bosworth. The Marquis of Salisbury had also an historical connexion with the Company.

The Earl of Derby, who was loudly cheered, said,—I think it will not require many words from me to assure you of the very sincere gratitude with which I have received the high honour you have conferred on me to-day. For many years it has given me great pleasure to attend the yearly festivals of this great Society, and it gives me still higher pleasure to be present on this occasion, not merely as an invited guest, but as one of those few and fortunate persons whom you have thought worthy of being admitted as honorary members of your company. (Cheers.) If anything could in my eyes enhance the value of the compliment you have paid me, it would be, first, the recollection that the honourable position to which I have acceded was held by my father during many years of his later life (cheers); and, next, the circumstance that my admission has been coincident with that of two gentlemen in whom I see not only my most able and distinguished colleagues, but two of my oldest personal as well as political friends. (Cheers). There is a time for all things, and I shall certainly not take on myself to address to you a political discourse. I don't think it is the part of a public man to blow his own trumpet, though in a popularly-governed country, where public appearances are part of the routine of life, that is a kind of music with which one becomes tolerably familiar. (Cheers and a laugh.) But so much I may say of the political connexion with which I am associated—that I think the position in which they now stand is a striking illustration of the advantage of that British maxim of never giving in when one is beaten. (A laugh.) Certainly, if in February, 1869, any one had predicted to me the position in which I and those with whom we act should stand in 1874, I should have thought him more sanguine than sagacious. (Cheers.) But though it may be a great thing to have gained power, it is a still greater thing to know how to use it. (Cheers.) It is no use being on the coach-box if you can't drive, or if you don't know where you are going to drive. (A laugh.) We are on our trial in that respect. I may not be able to tell you what we shall do, but I will tell you what we shall not do. We shall not accept the view of those persons who, whether they think it or not, tell you that a Conservative Government must be a Government of inaction. We may not be fond of parading what somebody called "blazing principles," but we believe in useful work (Cheers.) We may be sceptical as to the advantages of organic change, but we have faith in administrative improvement. (Cheers.) We believe that there are many questions, even of those which deeply affect interests and classes, which may be safely handled in a calm and judicial spirit, but which may become exceedingly dangerous if dealt with in a temper of passionate partisanship and excited philanthropy. (Cheers.) We may or may not succeed—that is for the future to decide—but while we hold our present posts we shall do our best for the permanence and stability of English institutions (cheers), and those results are not to be obtained by looking only at what is easiest for the present, and leaving the future to take care of itself. (Hear, hear.) In the particular line of business which circumstances have assigned to me, there is not much in the way of Parliamentary or legislative labour. Much of the work of the diplomatic profession, even in these days, does not come to light, and it is a peculiarity—I think an unfortunate peculiarity—of diplomacy that it becomes known to the world chiefly by its failures. (Hear, hear.) Where diplomatic action fails, where a negotiation comes to nothing and war breaks out or threatens, all the world hears of it and a good many wise people ask, "What is the use of ambassadors and Foreign Ministers?" But when a contrary result occurs—when an incipient quarrel is smothered in diplomatic wet blankets, then as often as not the service rendered is hardly known, and people think as there was no mischief there was no danger. (Hear.) I am not speaking in reference to any circumstances of the present moment; on the contrary, I am glad to believe that the general aspect of European affairs is more and more tending to quiet. I need not tell you that is a tendency which England will do all in her power to encourage—and I believe that would equally be the case whoever held the post which I hold. The peace of England must be the first duty of a British Minister to maintain, and the second, and only second, to it in importance is that of maintaining the peace of Europe. With these few remarks I beg on the part of the new honorary members to return thanks for the honour you have done us.

The next toast proposed by the Master was "The Houses of Lords and Commons," connected with the names of the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Secretary Cross, which was received with much cordiality.

The Marquis of Salisbury said,—The charge has been placed upon me, in the presence of worthier members, of thanking you in behalf of the Legislative Assembly to which I have the honour to belong. That Assembly at present enjoys all the respect which is ever paid in this country to dignified repose. (A laugh.) I trust that that attitude, at once so becoming and so pleasant, will last long under the auspices of a Conservative Administrative. (Hear, hear.) But during that anxious and troubled period of five years which terminated in February last the House of Lords could hardly be said to have enjoyed the position of perfect repose. (A laugh.) On the contrary, I believe—and it is saying a good deal—it was the most threatened of all our institutions. (Hear, hear.) Threatened men live along, and it has survived the menaces which it underwent. (Cheers.) But well, I remember when from Session to Session the presumptuous idea ever entered into the heads of the House of Lords of resisting, even in the smallest matter, what were called the decrees of the popular House, they were denounced, threatened, bullied, as though they had committed some great solecism, some outrageous transgression of every Constitutional principle. Sometimes the Lords yielded to solicitations of that tempestuous character; at other times they stood firm; but when the day of reckoning arrived, and we had really to go to the nation, the verdict was pronounced in our favour (cheers); and now, I think, of all the movements which have been suddenly quenched by these damping February rains, that against the House of Lords is in the most hopeless condition. (Cheers.) I even sometimes indulge the hope that we have reconciled our most determined adversaries. Of old times, when a persecutor was converted from the error of his ways, and desired to show the truth of his penitence, he did it by entering publicly the body against which his persecution had been directed. (A laugh.) I cannot help looking sometimes across the House with a feeling of some satisfaction (a laugh) when I see opposite me a living testimony that, after all, the House of Lords is not so distasteful or so despicable in some eyes as it seemed to be. (A laugh.) I trust, therefore, that now, at last, we have made our peace, and that for the future we shall find some of those who made the attack against the House of Lords the strongest and stoutest defenders of its privileges and rights. (Cheers.) The House of Lords has at least this security, it takes rank with all those institutions of the country with regard to which the people have offered their decisive verdict that there shall be no further progress in organic change—for it was that, and not merely a personal change, which was the momentous event of the dissolution of this year. (Cheers.) The results on the position of parties may change from time to time—this man or that man may hold this or that office in the State; but I venture to prophesy it will be a long time before the deliberate verdict and decision of the nation against needless disturbance of its institutions will be meddled with. The House of Lords is, I think, a fair type of many of the institutions which have survived the crowning and decisive sanction. It was not started by any of those philosophers who make it their business to construct constitutions. It is possible to pick many holes in the theory on which it is based; but it rests on a stronger basis and holds by a prouder title than the speculations of any philosophers or any theorists—it holds by the traditionary glory of the country and by the affection of the nation. (Cheers.) These are the titles which such a dissolution as that of last February confirmed and strengthened. These are the titles which it is the duty of those whom that dissolution placed in power to establish and maintain. (Cheers.) It is, no doubt, not altogether a pleasant task to be called to duties which in their nature must be dull. The mission which other Ministries have had of large changes and radical alterations in the constitution of this country were no doubt destined to excite more attention—perhaps to obtain more fame—for their authors. Something in the nature of distinction is necessary to rivet public attention and interest popular feeling; and those whose mission is not to destroy but to uphold can hardly hope for the same attention to follow their proceedings or the same acclaim to crown their career; but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have been useful and their mission deserving the admiration of those who come after us. We are not limited, God forbid, from pursuing our course of steady and judicious improvement, but we have been forbidden by that power from which there is no appeal—and that is a prohibition to which we shall gladly and heartily conform—to disturb the broad foundations on which our institutions rest. (Cheers.) As the House of Lords is the type, and I may say one of the chief of those institutions, it is fitting that it should receive the special support, and I trust it will always receive the hearty sympathy, of those who, like the members of this ancient confraternity, have always been foremost in defending the principles of our Constitution. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I will only say how sincerely I have realized the honour you have this day kindly conferred on me of admitting me to be one of your members. My father belonged to this Guild for many years, and, as you have heard from the master, the founder of my name and race was early honoured by the friendship of the head of this society. (Cheers.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JUNE 27, 1874.

IMPOSSIBLE PHRASE.

THE happy rich, the happy poor, both quite possible. But, "the happy mean"—oh no—impossible.

STRICTLY ORNAMENTAL.

Farmer (at the Horse—and Man—Show).—"Are you here to look after this pony?"

Small Groom.—"No, another man does that. I'm here for show with the pony."

A DISTINCTION.

New Governess.—"Very good! and how long did you practise in the holidays, Maud?"

Maud.—"O, I practised half-an-hour, Miss Bailey. But then that was by the dining-room clock. When I practised by the clock on the stairs, it was three-quarters, because that's slow!"

LOGIC IN LEGISLATION.

For the Sabbatarian clause of the Ministerial Licensing Bill, perhaps the House of Lords will be liberal enough to amend the definition of a bona-fide traveller. The genuine Sabbath-day's journey was a distance of five stadia, or half a mile. Suppose their Lordships accordingly determine that a bona-fide traveller shall be deemed to be one who has travelled a Sabbath day's journey?

NEW VERSION OF "BEER!"

Good folks all, great folks and small,
Who dwell both far and near,
What a deal of debate we have heard of late,
Which has all of it turned upon Beer!

What a fuss they make about Beer!
In harangues how heavy and drear,
Whilst our Ministers wise ways and means devise
To stint a poor man in his Beer!

The Government thinks distillery drinks
Require a law severe;
And the Bill they intend to effect that end
Is a Bill of restraint from Beer.

What a fuss, &c.

From drinking rum all ills that come
They expect will disappear,
If the bar they close where a poor man goes
To purchase his noggin of Beer.

What a fuss, &c.

Brandy and gin are sold at an inn,
The down-in-the-mouth to cheer;
But a stop the Bill puts to their sale when it shuts
The people out of their Beer.

What a fuss, &c.

It doesn't affect the great select,
The gentleman, squire, and peer,
They may sit in their club, and enjoy their grub,
And drink any amount of Beer.

What a fuss, &c

'Twas their delight each blessed night,
Long ago not many a year,
To meet and dine, and drink too much wine,
After having drunk too much Beer.

What a fuss, &c.

Then they did use to guzzle and booze,
Until they couldn't speak clear.
In the present day all the world would say,
"O, the shameful effects of Beer!"

What a fuss, &c.

Now the wealthier ranks are, to culture thanks,
In a higher moral sphere,
No more to be found lying prone on the ground,
Or supine in a state of Beer.

What a fuss, &c.

Do they differ in mind from their poorer kind
With whose habits they interfere?
Would not culture do for the people too,
To withold them from too much Beer?

What a fuss, &c.

No more new laws without good cause!
For we hold our liberty dear.
The self-control which limits the bowl
Is the best limitation of Beer.

What a fuss, &c

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON
" SCOTLAND,
On IRELAND
" PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to [illegible] days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for larger Deposits [illegible]

Bank.

[illegible] months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice or upwards.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 8, William IV., Cap. 56

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,67,000

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. — F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Longley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Live.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies granted from the